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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/593,877

06/14/2000

Al-Riaz Adata

255/008

8156

26161

7590

01/31/2003

FISH & RICHARDSON PC
225 FRANKLIN ST
BOSTON, MA 02110

EXAMINER

THAI, CUONG T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 01/31/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/593,877

Applicant(s)

ADATIA ET AL.

Examiner

CUONG T THAI

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 January 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 81-91 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-80 and 92-102 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 81-91 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Jan/13/2003 in Paper No. 6 is acknowledged.
2. This action corresponds to Election filed on Jan/13/2003.
3. Claims 81-91 are presented for examination.

Specification

4. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.
5. Specification is objected to because Appendix is too long. The appendix is objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.96 and MPEP 608.05, because only the computer program listing and embedded textual annotations are permitted in specification appendices. Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 81-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ludolph et al. (USPN: 6,239,798).

As per claim 81, Ludolph discloses a method of presenting information to a user on a computer-generated display, the method comprising the steps of:

Introducing an image containing information into a display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window is taught by Ludolph as the technique of HotJava Views and the design of the human interface for HotJava Views is described below:

The HotJava Views Webtop user environment includes: Selector-An intuitive "push-button" GUI, Mailview, Calendar View, NameView, InfoView – A Web browser for viewing intranet documents and Internet document (see col. 4 line 66 to col. 5 line 8), wherein these terminal applications usually have one function per screen and the user can quickly switch between screens when they want to access the different functions (see col. 5, lines 46-49), and whenever a user launches a task, a window for that task is opened on the display (see col. 1 lines 64-65);

Removing an image containing information from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window is taught by Ludolph as the technique of the user can also close a task

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by selecting a button in the top right corner of the task's window (see col. 2, lines 7-9) and Remove Window from Workspace (see block 440 in Fig. 4).

This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 82, due to the mostly similarity of this claim to that of claim 81, except for that introducing and removing an image containing a menu relating to operation is also taught by Ludolph as the technique of the pull-down menus of a typical GUI application arrange the application's functions into hierarchy. Counting the menu names as one level, this hierarchy is often three and occasionally four levels deep (see col. 6, lines 63-67). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 83, the limitation of the introduced image contains status information is taught by Ludolph as the technique of the state of a screen is saved when it is switched out and restored when it is switched back in. Because these applications are effectively always running, the user does not have to be concerned with starting and stopping applications (see col. 5, lines 59-63). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 84, the limitation of the introducing image slides into the display window from a side of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the side of the display window is taught by Ludolph as

the technique of we quickly settled on Selector, a switch containing a column of graphic icons along the left side, one for each screen. The user clicks on an icon to switch between screens (see col. 5, lines 56-59) and the only file manager like functionality that our users need is a way to choose among a relatively small, fixed set of application screens and this is provided by the Selector on the left side of the screen (see col. 10, lines 38-42). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 85, the limitation of the introducing image slides into the display window from a bottom of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the bottom of the display window is taught by Ludolph as the technique of wherein these terminal applications usually have one function per screen and the user can quickly switch between screens when they want to access the different functions (see col. 5, lines 46-49), and in one embodiment, the user does so by using mouse 135 to move the pointer to the bottom of the screen (see col. 13, lines 55-57). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 86, the limitation of the introducing image slides into the display window from a corner of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the corner of the display window is taught by Ludolph as the technique of a Window 95 user can choose to "hide" a task by

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selecting a button in the top right corner of the corresponding window. This cause the computer to remove the corresponding window from the desktop, but the button for the task remains in the Taskbar. The user can also "show" a previously hidden task by using a mouse to point at a button in a Taskbar and click the mouse button. This causes the computer to display the corresponding window on the desktop. The user can also "close" a task by selecting a button in the top right corner of the task's window (see col. 1 line 66 to col. 2 line 9). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 87 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentably over Ludolph et al. (USPN: 6,239,798) in view of Ruff et al. (USPN: 6,243,102).

As per claim 87, Ludolph anticipated discloses the invention as claimed. Ludolph, however, does not disclose the limitation of a rate that the images slide into and out of the display window is user-selectable.

Ruff discloses the disclose the limitation of a rate that the images slide into and out of the display window is user-selectable as the technique of a list of

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boundary parameters and part parameters which can be traversed once by the layout engine 510 to create the associated object. This provides benefits in term of execution speed when rendering objects on the user interface (see col. 15, lines 35-39) and the appearance control panel can provide user selectibility over all of the objects which can be displayed on the user interface (see col. 29, lines 36-38).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Ruff's speed control panel over the appearance and behavior of objects on a user interface into that of Ludolph's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing user to control the rate of speed of objects appearance on the screen.

10. Claims 88 and 90-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentably over Ludolph et al. (USPN: 6,239,798) in view of Warrin (USPN: 5,640,522).

As per claim 88, Ludolph discloses a media player running under a window-based operating system on a computer for displaying in a single window of the window-based a user interface region with a display window integrated into the user interface region as the technique of of HotJava Views and the design of the human interface for HotJava Views is described below:

The HotJava Views Webtop user environment includes: Selector-An intuitive “push-button” GUI, Mailview, Calendar View, NameView, InfoView – A Web browser for viewing intranet documents and Internet document (see col. 4 line 66 to col. 5 line 8), wherein these terminal applications usually have one function per screen and the user can quickly switch between screens when they want to access the different functions (see col. 5, lines 46-49), and whenever a user launches a task, a window for that task is opened on the display (see col. 1 lines 64-65) and a Window 95 user can choose to “hide” a task by selecting a button in the top right corner of the corresponding window. This cause the computer to remove the corresponding window from the desktop, but the button for the task remains in the Taskbar. The user can also “show” a previously hidden task by using a mouse to point at a button in a Taskbar and click the mouse button. This causes the computer to display the corresponding window on the desktop. The user can also “close” a task by selecting a button in the top right corner of the task’s window (see col. 1 line 66 to col. 2 line 9).

Ludolph, however, does not disclose providing visual effects corresponding to material being displayed on the media player.

Warrin discloses the limitation of disclose providing visual effects corresponding to material being displayed as the technique of the user preview a different presentation effect by selecting a visual presentation effect indication displayed in conjunction with another pair of images (see col. 3, lines 39-42).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Warrin's visual effects into that of Ludolph's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing transition visual effect on desired images to an end user.

As per claim 90, Ludolph discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Ludolph, however, does not disclose wherein the visual effects displayed on the displayed window are generated based on bit-mapped data.

Warrin discloses the limitation of wherein the visual effects displayed on the displayed window are generated based on bit-mapped data as the technique of the user preview a different presentation effect by selecting a visual presentation effect indication displayed in conjunction with another pair of images (see col. 3, lines 39-42) wherein the previewing program loops through each column of pixels comprising the bitmap of the source image from the right-most column to the left-most column (see col. 5, lines 41-43) .

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include Warrin's visual effects displayed on the displayed window are generated based on bit-mapped data into that of Ludolph's invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing visual effect based on bit-mapped data of desired images to an end user.

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As per claim 91, the limitation of wherein the window-based operating system is Linux or Microsoft Windows is taught by Ludolph as the technique of Microsoft has created a "Taskbar" for the Window 95 operating system that typically resides at the bottom of the user's screen (see col. 1, lines 59-61). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

11. Claim 89 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentably over Ludolph et al. (USPN: 6,239,798) in view of Warrin (USPN: 5,640,522) and further in view of Niblack (USPN: 6,181,342).

As per claim 89, Ludolph-Warrin disclose the invention substantially as claimed above. Ludolph-Warrin, however, do not disclose the limitation of displaying text superimposed over the visual effects.

Niblack discloses the limitation of displaying text superimposed over the visual effects as the technique of selected text being superimposed on the associated visual summary during presentation (see col. 7, lines 60-61).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Niblack's text superimposed over visual effect during presentation into that of Ludolph-Warrin's combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing better detail information to an end user.

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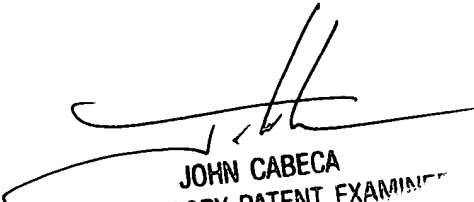
12. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 35 C.F.R. 1.111(c) to consider this reference fully when responding to this action. The document cited herein issued to Ludolph (USPN: 6,133,898) teaches sliding drawer user interface wherein user interface comprising secondary region within a primary region having icons displayable information.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CUONG T THAI whose telephone number is (703) 308-7234. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 4:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca, can be reached at (703) 308-3116.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-8000.

CUONG T THAI
Examiner
Art Unit 2173


JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2

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January 24, 2003